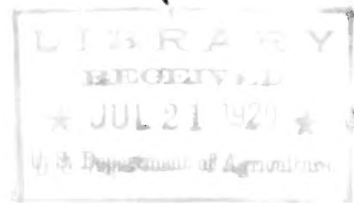


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.51

203



How to Grow Fruit



Titus Nursery
Nemaha, Nebraska

Catalog

***Plant Trees
Propagated from
Selected Scion
and Buds***

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Your Name, Postoffice and State should be distinctly written, also your freight or express office.

Terms cash or satisfactory security to persons unknown to us. If desired we will book all orders when one-fourth of the amount comes with the order, the balance before shipment or to be paid to your railroad agent on delivery of stock.

Remit all money by P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Express Order. Make all Drafts payable to The Titus Nursery.

We Pay Freight On all orders of \$10 and up as far west as Denver and as far east as Buffalo, N. Y. On orders of \$15.00 and up to any railroad station in the United States. We do not pay freight at the 1000 rate on Apple Trees. At least one-fourth amount of order must accompany the order to procure Free Freight.

Mail Orders We will furnish by mail postage paid at each and 10 rate. Mailing size only as far as we can supply size suitable.

IN ORDERING use the order sheet and return envelope.

Packing We pack all orders free of charge, and with the utmost care, using plenty of moss and paper and line all boxes to ensure safe arrival. Everything is plainly labeled. We refill any orders lost in transit.

We furnish 5 at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, 300 at 1,000 rates, except where noted. Less than five at single rate.

Customers are requested to notify us at once if any error occurs in filling order, or if stock arrives in poor condition. Our aim is to please each and every customer.

We guarantee all our stock to be free from infectious diseases, healthy, vigorous and well formed trees. We send out nothing but first class stock. All culls go to the brush pile.

We guarantee trees and plants true to name, and use the utmost care to avoid mistakes, but should any prove untrue to name we will refund the price paid, or replace stock free of charge; but beyond this it must be understood that we are liable no farther for damages. This is as much as any one can possibly guarantee.

We can commence shipping as early as weather will permit in the spring and as soon as stock is matured in the fall, usually about October 1st.

When to Order—Order Now—Do not wait until you are ready to plant and then send in order. "Fill at once, as my ground is ready," forgetting that we may have many orders that must be filled first. Order early, and we will endeavor to ship your order on any day that you notify us to ship.

It would be a great accommodation to us to have you send in order early, if possible to do so before our rush in the spring, when work piles up on every hand.

As a matter of Economy both to ourselves and customers, we can not afford to accept orders for less than One Dollar. In many cases the packing on small orders amounts to more than the profits.

We dig our Trees and Shrubs with a big 27-inch Digger. You get all the roots.

FORMER PRICES SET ASIDE BY THIS CATALOGUE.

Specimen Trees and Plants—We have always had quite a number of customers that want the very best of everything. Trees and Plants that are perfect in every respect. In order to save correspondence, we have priced the same.

Mason Co., Ill., 4-11-02.

Trees arrived the 10th, yesterday. I was afraid they had strayed, being so long on the way. They are in first class order, fresh as they can be, not a dry root, which proves you understand packing. I am well pleased with the trees, better than I expected. Will always speak well of your nursery. Many thanks.

CHAS. E. HIMMEL.

Johnson Co., Kan., 4-27-02.

Order came through O K. They are just as fresh as if they were just taken out of the ground. This is the first order I ever ventured to send after. I was always afraid they would be dried and half dead when I would get them. I will not have any fear if they come from you after this. They were so well packed that they could not dry out. My wife wants me to thank you for the nice flowers sent as compliments. She feels proud of them, but not any more than I do of my trees. My cousin wants a large order from you next year.

L. B. YUCOM.

Show this Catalogue to your friends and get them to order with you and secure 100 or 1,000 rate.

VIRGINIA
BEAUTY.



ROCHESTER LITHO CO.
ROCHESTER

Virginia
Beauty.

The most valuable winter family or market apple on earth. Bears young, heavy and regular, never fails. Large, with delicious flavor. Almost resists the codling moth entirely. All pronounce it beautiful.

Our attention was called to the apple about 12 years ago, and after watching it carefully for several years we concluded it was worthy of extensive planting for our own use and to offer to the public. We now have 20 acres planted with Virginia Beauty.

The origin of the Virginia Beauty is unknown. We have been unable to trace its history. It was first brought to notice in Winesap Co., Virginia, by an old gentleman who top-worked some orchard trees with Virginia Beauty, where some of the old original trees are still in good condition and bearing heavy crops. **MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS OLD.** Trees at Nemaha at least 28 years old are in splendid condition and bearing annual crops, and have never missed an entire crop. Horticulturists of high standing differ as to its parentage. Most of them agree that there is Winesap, Romanite and Ben Davis crosses. The tree and fruit quite distinctly show Winesap blood. Tree is moderately vigorous, forming an even balanced round head; new wood stocky, dark brown and inclined to be downy. A very durable, hardy tree, and has never shown any disease or the slightest trace of blight. Fruit roundish, slightly conical, size above medium, very smooth, flesh greenish yellow, fine grained, crisp, juicy, sweet-acid. Season November to February. An excellent cold storage apple, which counts for considerable as a commercial apple. Rather than offer too much praise ourselves for this queen of apples, we offer the following testimonials from leading fruit growers and nurserymen:

W. A. Taylor, pomologist, department of Agriculture, says: "The success of Virginia Beauty in your section, as demonstrated by Mr. Master's test of it, is of special interest, and indicates that it is worthy of wider test in the West."

G. S. Christy, superintendent of Horticultural Hall, Nebraska State Fair, says: "Virginia Beauty attracted more attention than any other fruit in the hall."

Elliott Marshall, division freight agent, Burlington Route, who received second premium for best apple exhibit at St. Joseph (Mo.) fair, said, as soon as he saw Virginia Beauty apples, that they were the handsomest variety in the hall, and at once ordered 100 trees. Other fruit men at this fair admired the quality, size and beauty of this apple.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, says: "Virginia Beauty is a very smooth, pretty apple; seems to be firm, and I would judge it to be a good keeper and shipper. It is surely a desirable variety, and as soon as it is generally known will be in good demand."

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa, says: "They are splendid looking apples, of fine color, good quality, and have every appearance of being a good shipping apple and long keeper. If the tree is hardy and productive it is certainly a valuable variety that every orchardist should plant."

C. S. Scott, Virginia, who has the variety in fruiting, says: "Virginia Beauty is an early bearer—none more so, except Yellow Transparent, Bismarck, etc. Has

been a bearer for three successive years after the first crop. Fruit bright red, free from scab; good quality and hangs on tree well."

W. G. Gano, Parkville, Mo., after whom the Gano apple was named, says: "The Virginia Beauty are certainly very nice and elegant in quality. The only thing I can see against it as a commercial apple might be its size when trees become old; the fruit may become undersized on old orchard trees." (Apples were picked from trees at least 28 years old.)

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., says: "The Virginia Beauty is certainly one of the most promising winter apples that I have seen. It is above medium size, very dark red, which makes it attractive, and of most excellent quality for a winter apple sampled at this season of the year. If this tree is productive and hardy, you have one of the most valuable commercial varieties in the country."

G. A. Marshall, expresident Nebraska Horticultural Society, says: "The beautiful dark red color and uniformly large size of the Virginia Beauty, along with its good quality, hold it in favor wherever known. Nebraska is in need of just such an apple."

C. H. Barnard, secretary Nebraska Horticultural Society, says: "I have examined samples of the Virginia Beauty apple, and it is certainly a 'beauty.' I think it will certainly be one of the coming winter apples for our section of the country."

M. J. Wragg, president Iowa State Horticultural Society, says: "I consider the Virginia Beauty one of the very best high quality winter apples that is grown."

Virginia Beauty, the queen of apples, recalls to my mind the days of my youth in Virginia. I do not hesitate to say that this is the most elegant flavored and delicious of the apple kind; majestic in shape, beautiful in color, rich in fragrance and combines all the qualities of a perfect apple. They are hardy and superb keepers.

DR. J. Z. SEXTON,
Benton County, Ark

Missouri Experiment Station.—They are certainly very attractive. They are not only of unusual beauty in their symmetry and their color, but the fruit is of fine quality. PROF. J. C. WHITTEN.

I consider it the ideal size and color for a commercial apple. The quality being better than some of our commercial ones, it should be a valuable apple. I am well pleased with it. J. C. EVANS,

Ex-President of Missouri State Horticultural Society.

I have just cut one of the Virginia Beauty apples. They are indeed beauties and good as the best. I consider it a very valuable sort.

MAJ. FRANK HOLSINGER,
Rosadale, Kan.

I am very much impressed with the Virginia Beauty, both as to appearance and quality, although too early (Oct. 8th) to test the quality fairly. I cannot see why the variety would not be a good one for us to grow in this latitude.

PROF. W. J. GREEN,
Ohio Exp. Station.

I am very highly pleased with the appearance and quality of your Virginia Beauty. You have something to give us comfort and profit.

C. L. WATROUS,
Pres. Natl. Pomological Society.

Theo. Williams, Benson, Neb., one of the greatest fruit hybridizers of the U. S., says: "I am surprised at its good quality so late in the season (March 15th). One of the best for home or market. I believe it will make a great commercial apple."

It has color, size, shape and flavor to make it A-1. Colonel J. C. Evans, president of the O. F. Co., and Missouri's leading horticulturist, examined the apples and ate one. He says there is no question about its being profitable in commercial orchards. You may book our order for 100 Virginia Beauties, 2 year, 4 to 5 feet.

OLDEN NURSERY CO.,
L. R. H., Mgr.

We like their appearance very much. They look to us like good keepers and are an attractive apple. If they are good yielders they would be a very desirable apple to grow. They are nice flavored and juicy and would be good sellers.

B. F. COOMBS & BRO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

I find them a very fine grained and high flavored apple, with rich red color, which covers them very completely. In size, should judge they would run about the size of the Jonathan. Such apples as those sent would bring the top prices in market.

J. A. GAGE,
Beatrice, Neb.

Seneca fruit men, and all unite with me in pronouncing it excellent, beautiful and desirable. I think it ought to be planted extensively. Please quote price on 100 1-year trees. Respectfully,

S. J. BALDWIN.

Prof. E. T. Hartley, Lincoln, Neb.: "One of the best apples I ever ate."

Isaac Pollard, Cass Co., Neb.: "When I see a good thing I want it, so book me for 50 Virginia Beauties."

J. W. Stevens, Dodge Co., Neb.: "It is certainly a fine apple."

I think Nebraska is greatly in need of just such an apple as Virginia Beauty, and if prolific here ought to be planter largely, as they are fine in every respect, especially in color and flavor.

J. M. RUSSELL,
Wymore.

I have fruited Virginia Beauty for eighteen years. It commenced to bear as early as any of the other varieties in the orchard, and has continued to bear heavy annual crops. The trees are very hardy and are more thrifty and keep up their vigor better than any of the other orchard trees.

JOHN MAXWELL,
Nemaha, Neb.

I think it is one of the coming apples. Its uniform size, fine flavor and good color combined, certainly make it one of the very best.

L. M. RUSSELL,
Pres. Neb. State Hort. Society.

INTRODUCTORY

As much as we appreciate the liberal patronage extended to us we especially wish to thank our friends and customers for the interest they have taken in assisting us to introduce our firm to new customers. We receive many letters asking for catalogues from parties that have been persuaded to do so by old customers and friends. It is highly gratifying to us to know that we have so treated our customers that they feel like taking an interest in helping swell our business.

While we have been building up our nurseries we have also been planting quite largely for the market, comprising 135 acres in Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry; 20 acres in Grapes, Raspberries and Strawberries. To those intending to purchase nursery stock we ask to carefully examine our book "How to Grow Fruit." It is based on practical experience, and describes our stock truthfully without confusing the buyer in announcing every variety as the best, offering only varieties that we know to be of value. If requested, we will gladly help you to select varieties suited to your locality, or aid you in any way with our experience in growing fruit for the market. We have no secrets. Write us at any time.

About Our Prices

We do not claim to be the cheapest nursery nor do we wish to be, neither can the buyer afford to buy the cheaply grown trees. We have been trying with considerable expense to produce quality through the **Selection of Scions and Buds**, instead of cheapness. Too often a tree is considered a tree and bought because it is cheaper. Binders, horses, shoes, etc., are not bought in that way, because it shows poor judgment. Then why buy trees simply because it is a tree without regard to quality?

How We Propagate

The growing of nursery trees and plants has received our careful attention, not only the method of propagation but the stocks used, the improvement by selection of scions and buds and mode of culture as well. We have not only studied but experimented pro and con the different methods of propagation, piece root, whole root and budding. We use all of these methods where necessity demands it. Our experience has been and we practice, the **Whole Root System** with the exception of a few cases, not because we believe they will **live longer, bear better, or catch the trade** of the uninformed, but because we can grow a better grade of **well rooted trees with straight stems and well branched heads** in two year than it is possible to **grow by other methods**.

Low Headed Trees

We cannot too strongly emphasize and encourage the planting of low headed tree. By low heads we mean those trees which do not branch over two feet from the ground. We must lay aside our prejudice against low heads for good common sense. We are all growing fruit for the dollars and must not only grow it as economically as possible, but according to the climate we live in. The many advantages in low heads are: The trunks are protected from the direct rays of the sun and are never unscaled; borers do not bother them; hard winds do no affect the tree and fruit near as badly; the ground is shaded and acts as a mulch, preventing the ground from dying out. Two very important items in growing fruit economically that should not be overlooked is that the pruning and picking can half be done standing on the ground.

We would much prefer our orchard trees to branch right at the ground than to head over two feet high, the limbs can be pruned on the sides to prevent them from bending to the ground when loaded with fruit.

Fall Planting

The best and safest time to plant trees and plants is as soon as frost is out of the ground in the spring and while the tree is in a dormant condition. Although fall planting can be successfully done when the winters are not severe. If trees are planted in the **FALL, DO NOT DO SO BEFORE THE MIDDLE OR LAST OF OCTOBER**, as trees will not mature sufficiently before that time. While we do not encourage fall planting, we do think trees ought to be bought in the fall and buried both roots and tops completely in the soil. They should then be covered with straw or coarse material to prevent thawing and freezing. This will give the planter a chance to plant early in the spring long before it is safe to ship from the nursery, also at a time when there is not much to do on the farm. There is no danger whatever if properly buried in damaging trees; they will come out in the spring in better condition than if treated by any other method.

Improvement By Selection. What Is It?

It is a well established fact that "like produces like," in all forms of perpetuating life whether in plant or animal. If either are left to themselves the natural tendency is to go back to its primitive state. Selection is the most important method of improvement with all of our vegetable plants and just beginning to be generally recognized in the production of fruit trees and plants. The successful farmer is always careful each season in selecting a particular type of seed corn that he wishes to grow, also the gardner, knowing by experience that the desired quality will be perpetuated and intensified in the

Prices—We do not try to grow the Cheapest Trees and Plants, but the Best Quality.

next year's crop. The skillful stock breeder builds up a herd of pure bred cattle or hogs that he justly feels proud of by selection. If you will study your orchard year after year you will recognize that no two trees are exactly alike even in the same variety. Some will bear large, handsome fruit of good quality, while others bear small and often very inferior fruit, still others that are noticeable in being shy bearers. NOW, IF A TREE IS PROPOGATED FROM ONE OF THESE SHY BEARERS, WILL YOU NOT HAVE A TREE THAT HAS INHERITED THE SAME FAULT? Most certainly: it could not be otherwise. A great many times the writer has been told by orchardists that they have two distinct kinds of Wine Saps or Genitons, etc., one a large and the other a small variety, which is not true. It is simply a variation or individuality of trees as you will find in any herd of pure bred cattle or in large or small ears of corn growing in the same row.

Every leaf bud of a tree is an individual. Indeed, it is not the twig, or branch, or tree, but the bud that is the unit of plant development. Every leaf bud on a tree is capable of reproducing that tree, so, if buds are taken from weak, unhealthy, or barren trees it will surely inherit all the weakness of its parent. Notwithstanding this well recognized fact among plant breeders, most all the trees planted in commercial orchards are propagated in this way, by cutting scions and buds, year after year, in a hit or miss fashion from non-bearing trees in the nursery row without regard to the health, vigor or productiveness. It would be just as sensible for a farmer to go to his crib and scoop up corn to plant.

Now, the best orchardists of the country are recognizing this difference in the individuality of trees. Nursery trees propagated from bearing trees of known value, which bear regular crops of good fruit, are sought after by the most thoughtful planters. Secretary L. A. Goodman of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, who has under his charge 2,100 acres of orchard, made the statement at the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 27, 1901, that if all his trees had been propagated from selected bearing trees, with a view to getting better individual trees, his orchard would be worth \$50,000 more than it is at the present time. And this increase would be without changing a variety.

Every farm boy early learns the trees in his father's orchard which bear the best fruit every year; the close-observing boy often learns even the branch on that tree which bears the very choicest of fruit. Why not propagate from this tree, and from this particular branch, and thus get other trees like it?

We believe that it is just as important to have trees propagated from selected bearing trees as it is to select seed corn or animals that we wish to breed.

This is the work we are carrying on, and we now have some trees of this class. The time is coming when everyone will appreciate the value of these trees; now is the time to start an orchard of this character.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS

Care of Stock

As soon as stock is received the bundles should be untied and the roots soaked in a barrel, tank or pond for twenty-four hours, and then heeled in, in moist, mellow earth, taking care to work and press well pulverized soil firmly between and about the roots, so as to exclude all air. Nursery stock is often damaged by improperly heeling in, and the nurseryman is charged with sending out damaged stock. If any frost is in the package when received, bury or place in the cellar and do not open until thoroughly thawed out.

Preparation of Ground

It is policy to have the ground prepared by plowing deep and pulverizing the soil well before the trees are received, so that they may be planted at once upon their arrival. Mark off plot each way, with a plow, the distance trees are to be set, running plow on land side so as to make only a slight mark one way. Dead furrow can be used the other way to advantage in saving spade work; but caution should be used if dead furrow runs up and down a hill side, as rains are very liable to wash out trees. Fill up furrows with a tongueless cultivator, before night, wrapping arch and ends of single trees next to the tree to prevent barking.

How to Plant

Always dig hole larger than roots required. Set the tree in two inches deeper than it grew in the nursery (except the cherry and plum), in order to get the tree solid in the ground, so the wind will not whip it about, putting the largest and lowest limbs on the south side. Fill in about the fibrous roots; tramp the soil as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard if an inch or so of loose soil is left on top. The object is to press the soil so close to the roots that there will be no air between them and the soil, and the close pressed soil will enable them to take moisture from it readily. Roots should be wet before placing in the soil.

A good plan is to place two barrels in a wagon and fill two-thirds full of water. Then fill them with trees. While planting from one barrel the other will be soaking. Two men, one on each side of the wagon can plant, having a boy to hand out trees from the barrel. The holes can be previously dug, or have men enough ahead to dig them.

Never get in a hurry, but do your planting well and save replanting.

Always remove the labels.

Every Tree and Plant Bought of TITUS is Guaranteed to be True to Name.

Distance to Plant

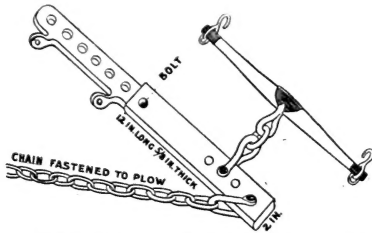
There has been much controversy as to the proper distance to plant trees. Nearly all leading orchardists are now planting close in the row north and south, giving wider space than usual between the rows to let in the sun and favor free circulation of air. Orchards planted in this way have come into fruiting earlier and bore more regularly than those planted with plenty of space.

Location of Orchard

We do not put so much stress on the location of an orchard as some planters. After careful observation we believe any soil that grows good crops of corn will grow fruit. We prefer north or northeastern slope, because it can be more easily protected from southern winds. **WE CANNOT TOO STRONGLY IMPRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION FROM OUR HOT WINDS FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.** (Orchards need no protection on the north and east.)

Cultivation

Good cultivation is essential in growing young trees and plants. We have found no tool as convenient for cultivating young orchards as a common stirring plow, with what we call our extension clevis, attached as shown in cut. Any blacksmith can make one for 15c to 25c. Plow should be run as shallow as possible and turn over soil. Use one horse, changing every round or two, according to length of row.



AN EXTENSION CLEVIS TO BOLT ON GAGE CLEVIS OF WALKING PLOW.

There is considerable side draft and will be hard on man running plow, but will save considerable hard work in hoeing. The advantage in this attachment is that it will allow the horse to walk in the furrow, away from the trees and the plow run up close to the trees without danger of barking and skinning up the limbs with harness. The first plowing, throw the soil toward the trees, laping from both sides. Next plowing throw soil from tree row, leaving a furrow of loose soil from 6 to 10 inches wide, the top of which can easily be hoed off. With little practice the plow can be run zig-zag between the trees and about all this land plowed out, leaving only a little around each tree to be hoed. This plowing, of course, only applies to two or four furrows around each tree row. The middle

rows can be planted to corn or potatoes. Be careful and do not plant corn too close to tree row, or they will have tendency to grow up instead of spreading out naturally.

The Pruning Age

Of an apple orchard is the first six or seven years of its growth. Commence the second year after planting, and continue until orchard is of bearing age. After that only aim to cut out water sprouts. Don't cut out large limbs that you have left by mistake. It will do more harm than good. Many good orchards have been ruined by over-pruning after the orchard has grown past the pruning age. Few general rules can be given in pruning, because no two trees grow the same. Visit the old orchard and learn there the mistakes in pruning; then go to the young orchard and imagine that every limb you see on a young tree is from 6 to 8 inches in diameter and prune accordingly. No tool should be used in pruning larger than a jack-knife or hand clippers. Cut every limb off just at the shoulder or at the ring always seen at the base of a limb. Leave on stubs. The best time to prune is between February and May. The thinning out of the top to admit air in the West is all wrong. Our observation has taught us that there are more trees ruined by over-pruning than by not enough.

APPLES

There is no farm crop that will produce one-fifth as large an income as the commercial apple orchard. Often crops netting much more than the land is worth, including all the cost of planting and caring for the orchard from the time it was planted. A good investment for a young man. Plant more high quality winter apples; there is always a shortage on the market at fancy prices. Don't plant many varieties and let these be only good commercial varieties.

Plant 20 to 25 feet apart in the row and the rows 33 feet apart. Running the rows north and south the close way. Top one-year trees back where you wish to form the head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
5 feet and up, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$ 1.40	\$13.00	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet, nicely branched .....	.12	1.10	11.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet, nicely branched .....	.08	.70	7.00	60.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft. whips .....	.08	.70	6.00	55.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft. whips .....	.06	.50	4.00	35.00

25 apple, 2 to 3 ft. our choice for \$1.00.

Selected specimen trees, 2c per tree higher each grade.

Crab Apples same price as apples.

We Pay the Dreaded Freight Charges on Orders of \$10.00 and up.

Price of Virginia Beauty.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
5 ft. and up, 3/4 in. No. 1	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$240.00
4 to 5 ft. well branched .....	.25	2.50	20.00	190.00
3 to 4 ft. well branched .....	.20	2.00	18.00	170.00
1 year cut backs } 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	2.00	18.00	170.00
2 year heads } 2 to 3 ft.....	.18	1.80	17.00	160.00
Virginia Beauty grafts		\$0.75	\$4.00	\$30.00

SUMMER.

Red June—The favorite early apple. Medium to small, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer; last of June.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, rich sub-acid flavor; ripens soon after Red June. Should be in every collection.

Benoni—Medium, bright red stripes and splashed, tender, juicy, rich and firm. Ripens with Red June, but much better apple. A good shipper.

Red Astrachan—Large, covered with deep crimson stripes, flesh rich, juicy and acid; very productive, but not an early bearer.

Sweet June—One of the best early sweet apples. Large, yellow, good quality.

Yellow Transparent—One of the best apples of its season, often bearing the second year after planting. Fruit large, smooth and showy, pale yellow, very productive, fine quality; blights.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian apple. Large, yellow, streaked with red. Very productive. September.

AUTUMN.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium, roundish, greenish yellow, red on sunny side; flesh white. October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, yellow with red cheek; flesh white and tender. October.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish white, streaked; tender and rich; very productive. October.

Red Bietigheimer—Valuable German variety. Very large, roundish; cream-colored, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white. A good grower and abundant bearer. Sept.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green, very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. Commences to bear in August and continues until frost. One of the best.

Wealthy—A very beautiful large, smooth, red apple. The very best of its season. A sure and profuse bearer. Planted largely as a commercial apple. Ripens just after Maiden Blush.

Ramsdell Sweet—Very popular red sweet apple. Comes into bearing early; productive; don't fail to plant a few.

Pound Sweet—Large, yellow, juicy and sweet; a very fine baking apple. Should be in every family orchard. Late fall.

WINTER.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep red, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Very popular

Tree agents all over the country are selling Virginia Beauty apples. They are made to order by simply writing a label. If you want the true Virginia Beauty, buy them of us.

Rock Island Co., Ill., 4-27-02.

Trees received and all planted. I believe everyone of them will grow. They are so fine they can't help but grow. Never saw trees so well rooted. I will surely buy my trees of you hereafter and show my trees to my neighbors. No agent will swindle me with high-priced stuff again.

E. J. SHIPTON.

Nodaway Co., Mo., 4-5-02.

I enclose another order for a neighbor, which you can ship with balance of orders about April 12th. If my neighbors keep coming to me for trees I will soon think I am a fruit tree peddler. They all know I get good trees that prove to be what I buy. They have been so swindled by agents that they are afraid to buy any more and I am glad they are learning something.

G. G. BONNER.

Otoe Co., Neb., March 29, 02.

The trees came in fine condition and are very nice. They are all I expected and a little more.

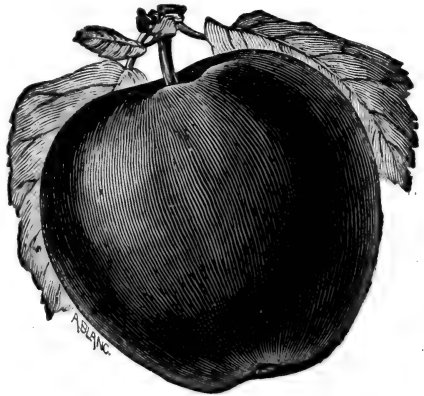
C. OVERTON.

A Dollar Paid for Good Trees is Well Invested. Poor Trees are Dear at any price.

and good bearer further east. Does not succeed in the West.

Ben Davis—No doubt it has made the western planter more money than any other apple. Yet we are afraid that there are too many Ben Davis being planted, over-stocking the market with one variety, and over-looking the shortage in fancy eating apples. Too well known to need description.

Gano—This beautiful red apple closely resembles the Ben Davis both in tree and fruit. It is equally as good a bearer and keeper; in quality and color it is superior. Orchardists who know the Gano are planting it in preference to the Ben Davis. Gano is no longer an experiment. It has fruited here about 12 years.



GANO.

Grimes' Golden—A very profitable early winter apple, heavy bearer, no scab, few worms, medium, to large golden yellow, quality very best. Should be planted in every orchard.

Huntsman—Large, golden yellow, with bright red cheek, nearly sweet, fine flavor; one of the best; commands good market.

Jonathan—An early winter and very desirable commercial apple where it succeeds. A very fickle apple succeeding in some localities, while an entire failure a few miles away. Drops badly; will not keep and subject to blight. Quality the best. **Virginia Beauty** much better in every respect unless it is in quality.

Little Red Romanite—A very valuable apple that is too much overlooked. It should be planted in every family orchard for its late keeping qualities. When all other apples are gone, the Little Red Romanite is getting good to eat. Medium sized, red apple, good when fully ripe; productive.

Mammoth Black Twig—Often spoken of as an improved Wine Sap, which it resembles in some respects, with the additional advantage that the tree is a more vigorous grower and the fruit much larger. Color, dark greenish red, rich and of an excellent quality; very late keeper. All who know the value of the Wine Sap will understand the great prize of this new variety. We now have a large stock of this valuable apple that we are offering at the same price of trees in general assortment.

North Western Greening—Equal to Duchess and Wealthy in hardiness, large, greenish yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, long keeper, thoroughly tested in Minnesota and Missouri and very highly recommended where a hardy apple is required.

Wolf River—Simply a large show apple, not much good.

Minkler—Valued for its late keeping. Medium to large, yellowish red, good quality, mild sub-acid; heavy bearer every other year.

Missouri Pippin—A good tree to plant as a filler between other varieties. Very profitable while young, often bearing in 4 to 5 years; inclined to overbear as tree grows older. Medium; red with dark stripes; fair quality; good keeper.

Stark—Much like Willow Twig, but better in great many respects. Fruit large, skin green, striped with dull red.

W. W. Pearman—Excellent, high flavored. Medium size; yellowish, often bronzed; tree vigorous and productive; good keeper; scabs badly.

Wine Sap—A well known profitable commercial apple; more largely planted in Southeast Nebraska than all other varieties.

York Imperial—Large, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy. A good bearer and keeper. Becoming a very popular commercial apple on account of its productiveness and fine quality.

The following in one year only: Ingram, Banana, Staymen Wine Sap, Oliver Red (Senator), Regan (Black Ben Davis), Collins, (Red Champion), Beach (Apple of Commerce), Akin, Black Annet.

CRAB APPLES

General Grant—Fruit large, round, very dark red; flesh white and tender; excellent for dessert and very attractive. October.

Virginia Beauty is winning the highest praise all over the United States. All are astonished at its beauty, and when eaten fall in love with it.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; popular on account of being large and beautiful. October to January, when the whole tree is a blaze of crimson.

Florence—Crimson, splashed with dark red; early, large, young bearer, profitable.

If you have no use for our Catalogue, kindly hand to some one Interested.

Whitney—Large, averaging 2 inches in diameter; tree a great bearer, and very hardy. One of the best.

CHERRIES

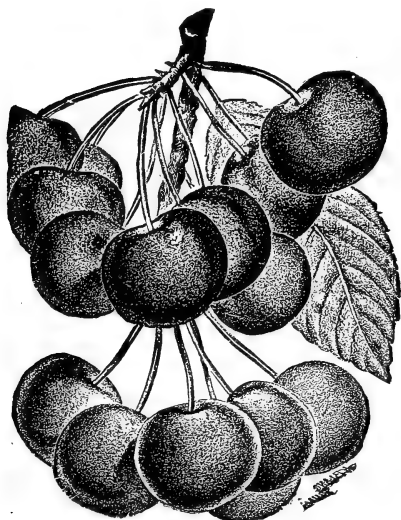
All Budded on Whole Roots of Imported Mahaleb Stock. They will not sprout.

The cherry is so easily grown that it will produce good crops even with entire neglect, on any situation except a low, damp soil. They usually commence bearing the third year after planting. Every home orchard is not complete without a good supply of cherries. Better have too many than not enough, as the surplus finds ready sale at a good profit among your neighbors that fail to plant enough trees or none at all. Too often there are only enough cherry trees planted to supply the birds. We need the birds, so plant enough to provide for them.

Plant 14 to 16 feet in the row and the rows 18 to 20 feet apart. The cherry needs very little pruning. Only aim to keep cross limbs cut out and trunk free from sprouts.

Don't plant more than 1½ inch deeper than where they were budded or they will strike root and sprout. In colder localities it is necessary to plant deeper, even if they do sprout.

Dyehouse—Almost identical with Early Richmond.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Early Richmond—The most popular Cherry of the West. Medium to large; hardy and productive. Succeeds everywhere and should be planted on every farm.

Large Montmorency—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor, and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. End of June.

Ostheim—Very much like English Morello; probably hardier farther north. Fruit large, dark in color when fully ripe. Late; very productive.

English Morello—One of the best. Large, heart-shaped, dark red, nearly black, tender, juicy and pleasant with sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. Tree dwarfish. Comes into bearing young. Ripens in July.

Rocky Mt. Dwarf—Not a cherry at all, but a fraud. Not fit to eat. Price 20 cents each.

Wragg—Little later than English Morello; otherwise almost identically the same. Very hardy and adapted for the cold latitude of the Northwest. A very good cherry.

SWEET CHERRIES.

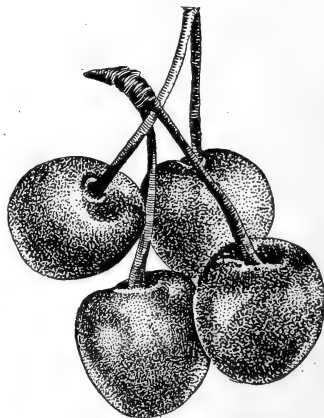
They do not succeed in the West.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. May and June.

Windsor—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Valuable late variety for market and for family use.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 ft. and up, ¾ in. No. 1.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$35.00
4 to 5 ft., nicely branched .....	.35	3.00	30.00
3½ to 4 ft., nicely branched.....	.30	2.50	25.00
2 to 3 ft. 1 yr. ....	.25	2.00	20.00

Specimen trees 5c higher each grade.



OSTHEIM.

Would You Not Prefer Trees Grown from Selected Scions and Buds?

PEARS

The great enemy to the growing of pears in the west is blight. To successfully grow them it is necessary that they should be planted on the poorest soil, along drive ways, in sod or other uncultivated places in order to check wood growth, which is very sensitive to blight. Those that practice this method are succeeding remarkably well in growing pears.

Pears bear quite young and heavy, so if you get two or three crops you have been well repaid and can afford to plant every three or four years. Only plant those varieties that are almost free from blight, even if they are not quite as good in quality.

Plant 10 to 14 feet in the row and rows 18 feet apart. Set 2 inches deeper than where they were budded, except the dwarfs, which must be planted 4 to 5 inches deep. Dwarf pear stocks are not hardy.

Prices on Pears:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 feet and up, No. 1	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$28.00
4 to 6 feet, well branched .....	.30	2.50	22.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched .....	.20	1.80	17.00

Specimen trees 5 cents each higher, each grade. Varieties marked (*) can be furnished in dwarfs 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

Bartlett—An old, well-known pear that blights very badly with us. Would not plant it.

***Duchess** (d'Angouleme)—Fruit large, of excellent quality; tree productive, bears young; high flavor; blights badly. September.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine, good bearer; blights. September.

Garber—A very hardy and almost blight proof pear. Bears young and is very productive. Because you have failed with the old sorts, don't condemn Garber and Keiffer. You can succeed with them. Garber is gone when Keiffer is ready to use. Large, beautiful, bright yellow with red cheek, resembles Keiffer. Good fertilizer for Keiffer. We advise you to plant these two varieties.

***Keiffer**—The business pear of the United States. Garber and Keiffer go hand in hand and succeed where all others fail. A wonderfully early bearer. Generally bears the second year and often bears as much as one to three bushels the third and fourth year. Will keep until mid-winter in an ordinary cellar. Has an imperfect bloom and must be planted with Garber. We can sincerely advise you to plant Keiffer and Garber. Large, yellow, blushed on sunny side; hangs on the tree well. Quality not so good as the old standard sorts on which time is thrown away trying to grow where blight prevails. Yet, Keiffer is a very good and attractive pear if allowed to hang on the tree until October and then carefully placed in a dark, cool room or cellar to ripen.

Koonse—A western seedling that has proven almost blight proof. Bears bushels of fruit that eat well, even if not as good as some high-flavored pears which it is impossible for us to grow in the west. Bears quite young.

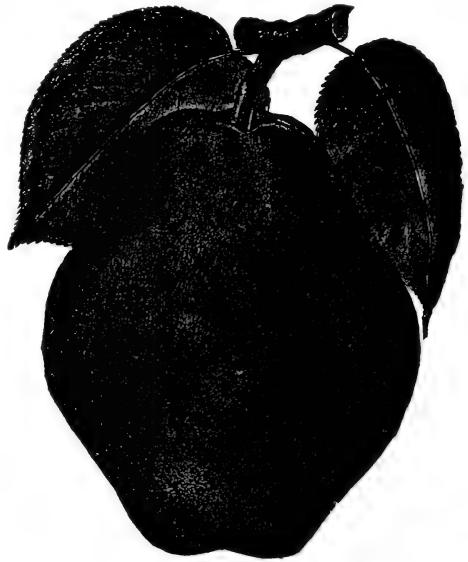
The only early market pear that has been a success. Plant the three Business Pears—Koonse, Garber and Keiffer.

***L. B. Jersey**—An excellent dwarf pear of rich flavor; large, greenish yellow with red cheek; juicy; fall; subject to blight.

***Seckle**—Small, but one of the richest in quality; freer from blight than any of the older varieties; always bears. Plant a few Seckle; early.

***Sheldon**—Large, handsome pear; one of our favorites for quality; rich, melting and delicious; very productive; does not blight badly. September.

Prices—We do not try to grow the Cheapest Trees and Plants, but the Best Quality.

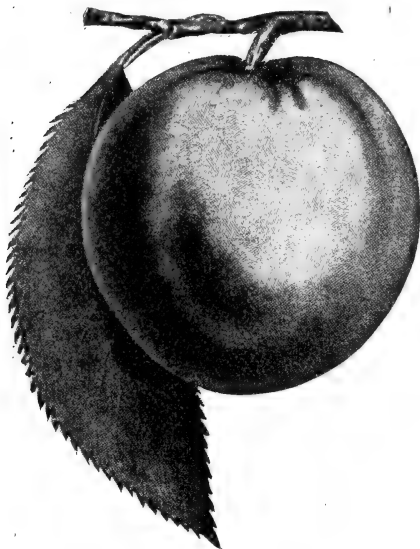


KEIFFER.

PLUMS

All Budded on Whole Roots of Imported Myroholan Stock and will not Sprout.

Plums have been too generally overlooked. There are never enough on the market to supply the demand. We know of no fruit that will give better returns with as little labor as the plum, if you carefully select varieties suited to locality. This is only too true of all fruits. The plum delights in a rich low soil. Give them plenty of manure. Like the cherry the plum needs very little pruning. For the first year or two they should be shortened in order to make a low, stocky tree. Plant 8 to 10 feet in the row and the rows 18 to 20 feet apart, intermingling the varieties to aid pollenization. Plums planted in this way bear younger and more regularly than those planted with plenty of room. Many fail with the plum because they do not plant enough of them. If only a few trees are planted, the curculio generally get all of them. Try two to three dozen of our business plums, planted the way we have instructed and you will never fail of a bountiful supply.



TECUMSEH.

does well in the northern states.

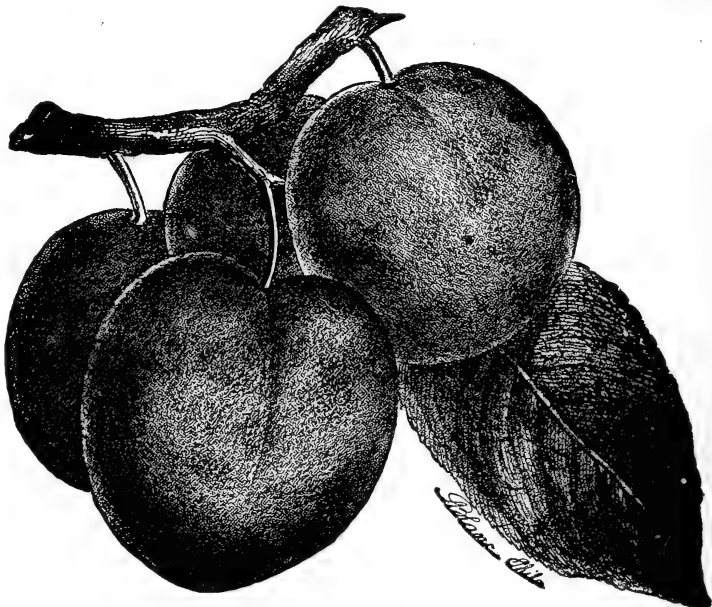
Pottawattamie—One of the most productive of all our native plums, often bearing at two years old; small, yellow, blushed red; quality not of the best.

Wolf—Large; red; quality good; has not proven prolific with us.

Weaver—A very hardy plum; large; red; free-stone; not so productive with us as others report.

German Prune—A large, long oval sort; dark purple; a very agreeable flavor. September.

Lombard—One of the best European plums; beautiful, large, violet red; flesh yellow; quality the best; heavy bearer; subject to rot.



WILD GOOSE.

Stoddard—Quite large; round; coppery red; cling; season medium. A fine variety.

Imperial Gage—Large; oval; pale green tinged with yellow; rich and juicy. September.

Bradshaw—Large, reddish purple; juicy and pleasant. A popular variety. August.

TITUS BUSINESS PLUMS FOR THE WEST.

Hawkeye—Large, slightly oblong, purplish red; cling; season medium; very productive. A fine variety for either family use, or market.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 feet and up, No. 1	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet, well branched...	.30	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched...	.20	1.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet, whips .....	.15	1.20	12.00

15 Plums, 2 to 3 feet, our choice for \$1.00.

Specimen Trees, 5c higher each grade.

The list we offer we consider the cream of several hundred varieties under cultivation:

De Soto—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich and of good quality; extremely hardy and productive;

Too Often a Buyer Considers a Tree a Tree and Buys the Cheaper One Instead of Buying Quality and Productiveness. Cheap Trees are Cheaply Grown.

Robinson—One of the most reliable plums for the West. Always bears; not quite as large and ripens one month after Wild Goose; yellow-red; quality excellent for cooking.

Forest Golden—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, juicy and rich; regular bearer. Should be in every orchard.

Wild Goose—A very popular plum. Medium to large, red; cling; one of best early plums. July. More largely planted than all other plums.

Wyant—Large, round-oblong; sometimes a little flattened; purplish red; semi-cling. Season August. One of the finest varieties in the entire collection.

Wondelful—A small, cherry-red plum that should be more widely planted. We have grown this plum for several years and have the crop sold long before they commence to ripen. Immensely productive, has never failed with us; very fine for preserves; late.

Honey Drop—A small to medium yellow plum; ripens with and much like the above. In every respect as good; nothing more beautiful when laden with ripe plums.

Tecumseh—A Nebraska seedling of the Chickasaw type; as a sure bearer it is second to none, breaking down limbs with its enormous crop; **even covering branches from sight.** Medium to large yellow, sometimes tinged with red on sunny side. For canning it has no equal; **skin comes off readily when thoroughly scalded.** Tree vigorous and very hardy, both in tree, bud and blossom; bears in two years. **Tecumseh is practically curculio-proof and bears beautiful crops in spite of this dreaded insect.** Give Tecumseh a trial; it will give satisfaction. Late. Price, 5 feet and up, 50c each; 4 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 25c; 2 feet, 20c.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Abundance—Rich yellow, overlaid on sunny side with dots and splashes of red; some nearly bluish red. A strong upright growing tree. Tendency to overbear. Season last of July.

Willard—The earliest of all the Japs to ripen. Fruit medium size; dark red, splashed with yellow; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; quality only fair. Freestone. Season July 1 to 15.

Red June—Productive as Abundance. Fruit large, deep red, very showy. Ripens just after Willard and better quality. One of the hardiest Japan plums.

Burbank—Fruit very large; usually 5 to 5½ inches in circumference; nearly globular; very beautiful; flesh yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary; fine flavor. Tree vigorous; low spreading head. One of the most promising.

Ogon—Fruit large, almost round, handsome yellow with creamy bloom; flesh thick and meaty but not juicy; fine and good keeper; quality fair; perfect freestone; excellent for canning. Season, July.

Wickson—Remarkably handsome; very large, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored. Season, August.

PEACHES

Budded on Nebraska Grown Seedlings, Where all the Diseases Known to the Peach are Practically Unknown.

Poor or worn-out land is preferable to land that is strong. Bear in mind that stimulated growth is sensitive to low temperature. Avoid low wet land. Dig hole large enough to accommodate roots and set 3 to 4 inches deeper than where budded, so in case trees are killed or broken off, they will sprout up above the bud.

Plant 12 to 14 feet in the row and rows 20 feet apart. After tree is planted, top within 18 to 24 inches of the ground in order to make a low headed, stocky tree. To preserve a low stocky head and health and vigor of tree, and fine quality of fruit, the new growth should be shortened in every year. When fruit buds are killed, shorten in heavily by cutting back two and three year wood.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 feet and up, No. 1	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$14.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.15	1.40	12.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.12	1.10	10.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.10	.90	8.00

15 Peach, 2 to 3 feet, our choice, \$1.00.

Specimen trees, 2c per tree higher each grade.

SEEDLING PEACHES.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 5 feet	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	2.00	20.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.3	1.50	10.00

Sneed—The most remarkable early peach yet introduced. A week to ten days ahead of Alexander. Quality very good for an early peach. Fruit medium, rich cream white with crimson blush, entirely free stone. Does not rot as badly as other early peaches.

The Russell Peach is all that could be asked of an Early Hard Peach. It is worthy of a trial

Slappy—One of the earliest peaches grown. Said to be very hardy and prolific. Excellent flavor; no better shipper; clear golden yellow, with dark shades; a beauty; does not rot; try it.

Alexander—A remarkably hardy peach. Large, greenish white, nearly covered with red; quality poor; semi-cling. Early July.

Early Rivers—Fruit large; light color with pink blush; juicy, with rich flavor; freestone. One of the best medium early peaches.

Hale's Early—Ripens just after Alexander. Medium size; flesh white; quality good; freestone.

Six Money Producers for the West.

RIPEN IN SUCCESSION:

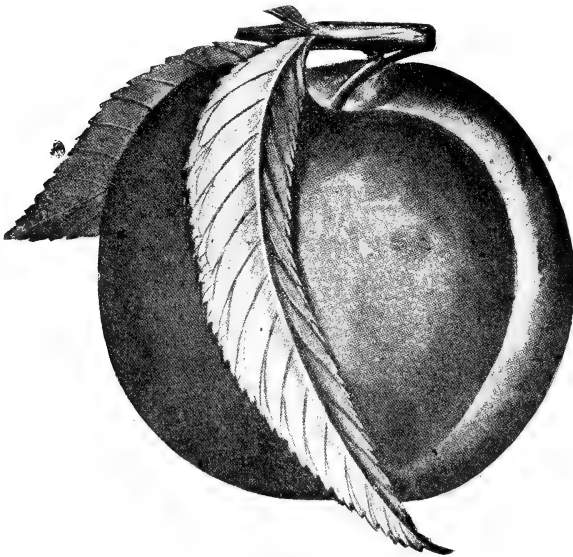
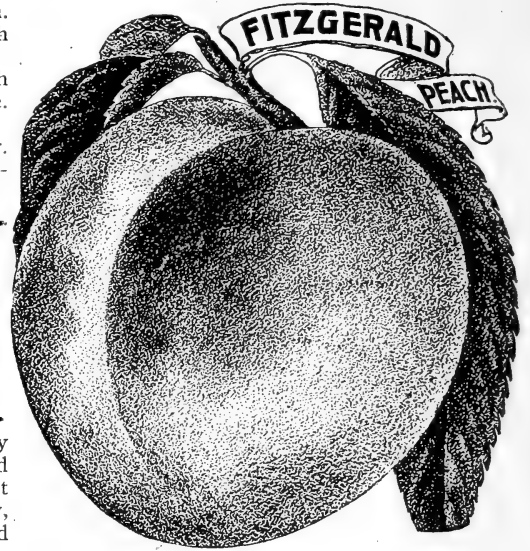
TRIUMPH. RUSSELL,
CHAMPION, ELBERTA,
CROSBY, SALWAY

Triumph—The best and most prolific early yellow hardy peach grown; very hardy and blooms late. Sure and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, covered with dark red, flesh yellow, semi-free when fully ripe; excellent quality and good shipper. Last of July.

Fitzgerald—A very fine early peach from Canada. One of the hardiest peaches both in tree and bud; very prolific, large, thick solid flesh; seed very small; yellow shaded with red; quality very fine; free stone. Highly spoken of where ever it has been tested. Last of July.

Admiral Dewey—Ripens with Triumph. Said to be just as hardy and prolific. Much better color; yellow with red cheek. Quality good.

Russell—This Nebraska seedling is proving a great acquisition to the hardy peaches of the northern boundary of the peach belt. Originated by J. M. Russell, the peach king of the Middle West. Giving it his name after several years testing is enough to signify to all that know Mr. Russell that it is worthy of their confidence. Since naming it Mr. Russell has proven its merits, not by a tree or two trees, but acres of them and is now placed at the head of his list as a money maker. The Russell and Wright bore a fine crop of peaches at Lincoln when there were very few peaches in Nebraska. Originator's description: Medium to large, roundish, slightly oblong, resembling Alexander in color and type; flesh greenish-white, with yellow veins; stone small in proportion to size of peach. Texture melting and juicy, flavor pleasantly sweet, with little aroma or vinous flavor. Ripens between Triumph and Champion. A perfect free stone. Specially recommended where a hardy peach is required, but worthy of being planted in any locality.



RUSSELL.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; rapidly becoming a popular market peach. Not fully tested in the Northwest. Last of July.

Carman—Another peach with characteristics of Elberta in tree and fruit that promises great value. Hardy and productive. Large oval in form, pointed, skin yellowish white, flushed red; flesh creamy white, sprightly, vinous rich flavor; free from rot. Last of July.

Champion—(Our Favorite)—A very large beautiful peach that merits all that can be said

Price of Russell Peach:

5 feet and up	\$0.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.40
3 to 4 feet .....	.30

The Russell is all that could be asked for an early hardy Peach. We can recommend it very highly.

Notice Improvement by Selection on first page; there is a thought that will pay well to study

in its favor. Exceedingly hardy in bud and tree; vigorous grower and healthy foliage. One of the very best in quality, **surely none better.** Large handsome white peach with red cheek, roundish in shape; free stone. First of August.

Elberta—All things considered the best yellow free stone in cultivation. Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good flavor. A good market peach. August.

Bokara No. 3—Claimed to be the hardiest peach grown, but has failed to make its claim good with us. Large, yellow with red cheeks; good quality. August.

Crawford Early—An old valuable yellow peach where a hardy peach is not required. Fruit large, productive; good quality. August.

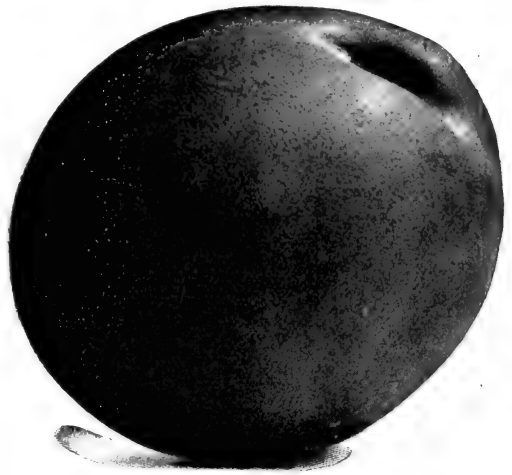
Crosby—A remarkably fine yellow peach, that bears north of the peach belt. Medium to large, bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine; flesh thick, pit small, juicy, quality good. Inclined to overbear and should be thinned; good shipper. Last of August.

Lemon Cling—Large, lemon shape, skin yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and sweet.

Mathews' Beauty—Shape similar to Elberta. Said to be larger and better quality and fully equal in bearing and shipping; golden yellow, streaked with red. Ripens three weeks later than Elberta.

Heath Cling—Large, beautiful, white cling with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and melting. One of the best. September.

Salway—A large, yellow, showy late peach that is growing more and more in favor every season. Clear lemon; yellow with mottled brown cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting and rich. Productive and hardy. The best late peach. October.



ELBERTA.

QUINCES

Do Not Succeed in the West.

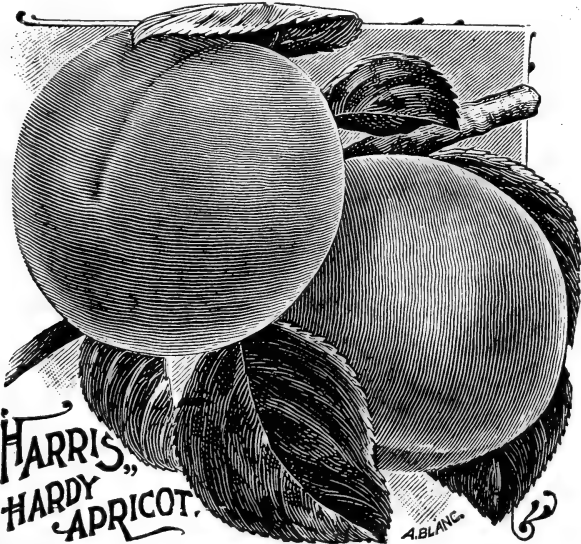
Champion—A prolific and constant bearer; fruit larger than Orange, more oval, as good, and a longer keeper. October to November.

Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. 3 to 4 feet 35c each \$3.00 per 10 | 2 to 3 feet 30c each \$2.50 per 10

APRICOTS

Require the same culture as the peach. Ripens in June and July, before the peach.

Harris—Fruit uniformly large; color, bright yellow with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich. Very productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known.



Moorpark—Yellow with red cheek, juicy, sweet and rich, freestone, very productive.

Royal—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; very fine variety.

Superb—A hardy seedling from Kansas. The best flavored, most productive, hardy apricot yet produced. Quality is exquisite. Medium size, light salmon color.

Early Golden—Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet.

Jucie—A very valuable hybrid from Theo. Williams, one of the hardiest in tree and bud; very productive; finely flavored and juicy. Give it a trial.

Stella—Another hybrid from Theo. Williams that is worthy of a trial; hardy, productive and good quality.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft., No. 1.	25c	\$2.25	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	20c	1.60	15.00

We can ship as Early in the Spring as it is Safe. In the Fall as soon as matured.

MULBERRIES

Russian—Makes a rapid growth for wind breaks. They are an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit of not much value, except for chickens, which are very fond of them. Plant a few around the hen house and cherry orchard, as birds like them and are said to eat them in preference to cherries. They are annual and very heavy bearers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, branched	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$8.00
3 to 4 feet, branched .....	.10	.75	5.00

For Seedlings see page 19.

New American—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit: ripe from middle of June to middle of September. 5 to 6 feet, each 40 cents; \$3.50 per 10.

PERSIMMON—American.

A hardy ornamental tree, the fruit, though pungent when green, becomes sweet and good to eat if allowed to hang on the tree until frost.

4 to 5 ft. .35c each \$3.00 per 10 3 to 4 ft. .30c each \$2.50 per 10 2 to 3 ft. .25c each \$2.00 per 10

GRAPES

Grapes are so easily grown that they should be planted very plentifully. They succeed everywhere and in any location except a wet one. Plant for a succession of grapes through the season, remembering that it will require about as many vines of each variety as though you were only planting one variety, for they fruit at different times.

Plant 8x8 feet for family and 6x8 for commercial vineyard. Set about 10 inches deep in holes large enough to take in the roots without curling them around. Tramp soil solid about the roots; leave surface soil loose. While planting, care must be taken that the roots do not become dry. To prevent this, it is customary to carry them about the field in a bucket or tub partly filled with water, after the tops are cut back to two or three buds.

Pruning is a necessity and should commence the first year by allowing only one strong cane to grow, rub off all other buds and shoots. In November cut back to 12 inches, after which bend down and cover with soil, uncovering in spring. The second year rub off all but the two upper and strongest shoots, which should be left to form canes for fruiting. The trellis should be put up the second year. Set good strong posts 7 feet long, allowing 5 feet

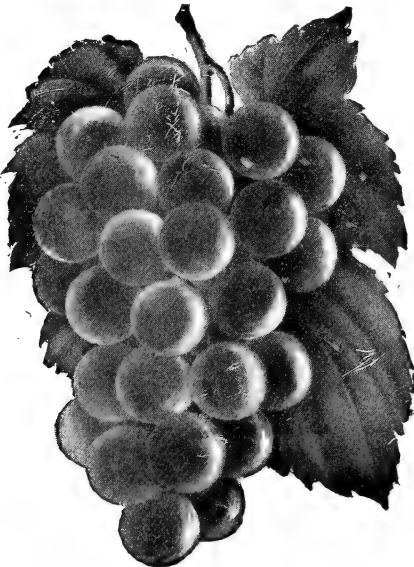
above ground and three vines between each two posts in the row. Use No. 12 galvanized wire. The lower wire should be 24 inches from the ground, the upper at the top, and the middle one-half way between. One wire is all that is necessary the second year. After the second year pruning should be done between the time the leaves fall until before growth begins in the Spring.

The third year the two canes left growing the second year should be cut back to about three feet each and tied to the lower wire. When the new shoots get started, rub off all but three on each cane about 12 inches apart, as they grow train them up on the upper wires. In the fall after the leaves fall, cut these canes back to three buds each. Trim the following years the same as the third, aiming to keep as much old wood cut out as possible. It is the young wood only that bears fruit. If the vines do not make a strong growth the first year, cut back to the ground and treat the second year as the first. Where the grape winter-kills, trim the vines and lay them down, covering with a little hay or soil.

Campbell's Early (black)—A grape of many special merits. Seedling of Moore's Early. Vigorous, hardy vine and bearing abundant clusters; very large, compact and handsome. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, season early, but not as early as Moore's Early, as has been catalogued. Does not succeed in the West.

Moore's Early—A seedling of the Concord. Undoubtedly the best early black grape grown, either for family or market. Should be planted by every one. Fruit large, round,

Send in Orders Early, before Varieties you want are Sold. Don't Wait until the Last Day.



WORDEN

black with heavy blue bloom, productive and more hardy than Concord. Entire crop can be gathered before Concord is ripe. Our Moore's early net \$100 per acre.

Worden—Another seedling of the Concord, but better in every respect. **The best grape for general planting.** Handsome bunches, berry large, black, sweet; quality very fine; vine vigorous and very hardy. Season between Moore's Early and Concord. Don't hesitate to plant this fine grape.

Delaware—One of the finest table grapes grown. Requires rich soil and good culture. Bunch and berry small; red, hardy.

Moore's Diamond—A white grape of good quality, sweet, juicy and almost free from pulp. Vine vigorous, hardy and a prolific bearer. All things considered, the finest white grape for family or market. Medium early.

Brighton—Another fine table grape that should be planted by every one wishing a grape of fine quality. Red; bunch and berry medium to large; requires protection here to insure crop.

Green Mountain or Winchell—Small, white, as early as Moore's Early, skin thin, pulp tender and very sweet, quality excellent; hardy and productive.

Pocklington—White, large and showy, vine hardy and moderately vigorous, bunch and berry large, quality good, **one of the best late grapes.**

McPike—This new grape originated in Illinois. It is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all its good qualities and that of the Concord to a remarkable degree. Perfectly hardy, vigorous grower and healthy foliage; bunch and berry large, even and compact; superb quality.

Woodruff—A profitable late market grape. Vigorous grower; **Ironclad in hardiness**, abundant bearer; bunch and berry large and very attractive; red; quality fair; ripens very late; good keeper, hangs on vine until heavy frosts. **No collection complete without this valuable Grape.**

Concord—This old reliable grape must take a back seat. Worden is better either for family or market.

Agawam—Red; large, juicy, of a rich aromatic flavor; needs protection.

Niagara—White; good quality; not hardy.

	Each	1 Year No. 1			Each	2 Year No. 1		
		10	100	1000		10	100	1000
Agawam, Red	\$0.08	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$40.00
Brighton, Red .....	.08	.60	5.00	35.00	.10	.70	6.00	40.00
Concord, Black .....	.06	.40	3.00	25.00	.07	.60	4.00	30.00
Campbell's Early, Black, new	.20	1.50	10.00		.25	2.00	18.00	
Delaware, Red .....	.08	.60	5.00	35.00	.10	.70	6.00	40.00
Green Mountain, White .....	.20	1.50	12.00		.25	2.00	15.00	
McPike, Black, new .....	.25	2.00			.35	3.00		
Moore's Early, Black .....	.08	.60	5.00	40.00	.10	.75	6.00	50.00
Moore's Diamond, white .....	.08	.60	5.00	35.00	.10	.70	6.00	40.00
Niagara, White .....	.08	.60	5.00	35.00	.10	.70	6.00	40.00
Pocklington, White .....	.08	.60	5.00	35.00	.10	.70	6.00	40.00
Worden, Black .....	.08	.60	4.00	35.00	.10	.70	5.00	40.00
Woodruff Red, Red .....	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate. Assortment, 10 of a kind at 100 rate. Assortment, 50 of a kind at 1,000 rate.

Specimen Vines 2 cents each higher.

MOORE'S EARLY, WORDEN, DIAMOND, WOODRUFF RED, POCKLINGTON, Are the best. Ripen from August until Frost.

Our vines are heavy and well rooted. They always give satisfaction and will please you. Notice our low prices.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia Dewberry—A trailing blackberry. Hardy and productive: berries large, soft, sweet, luscious throughout. On account of their trailing habit they are very hard to cultivate, but they are so much better than blackberries that they will more than pay for the extra trouble. Per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.00.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 2 feet apart in the row; rows 7 feet apart, requiring 3000 plants per acre. Blackberries succeed well in a partially shaded situation; at least should have protection from hot winds. All our plants are grown from root cuttings and are more valuable than sucker

When you write us, please send the Address of some of your Friends Interested in Growing Fruit. It matters not where they live.

plants taken from fruiting patch. Set about six inches deep behind a spade; after removing the spade, firm the soil with foot. If cultivated and weeds are not allowed to grow up in the rows, they can be kept in rows and will not sucker.



SNYDER BLACKBERRY.

sweet and fine flavor when fully ripe. It is well recommended.

Eldorado—Undoubtedly one of the best hardy blackberries grown; certainly superior to Snyder, the old stand by. Especially valuable for its hardiness, standing the cold winters of Minnesota without injury. Berry is very large, jet black and borne in clusters; they are very sweet, melting and pleasant; no hard core; good shipper.

Prices of Blackberries.

	10	100	1000
Snyder, Early Harvest, Stone's			
Hardy, Kittalunny	\$0.30	\$1.50	\$10.00
Eldorado, Rathburn, each			
10 cents .....	.50	4.00	30.00
25 of a kind at 100 rate.			



RASPBERRIES

There are more failures in planting raspberry tips through want of knowledge in how to plant them than all other fruits combined. Invariably they are planted too deep; the new shoots are unable to reach the surface. It is very essential that raspberry tips should not be planted over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, leaving moist, loose mellow soil over them. Don't press the soil; also do not plant when ground is very dry. Sucker plants can be planted same as blackberries. Set $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row and rows 6 feet apart in well pulverized soil. As soon as the fruit is all gathered, cut out and burn all but three or four new canes. This will destroy all insects and rust; cultivate with small five shoveled plow.

RED VARIETIES.

Marlboro—Light crimson color; large, one of the most hardy.

Turner—One of the best; bright red; good size; quality excellent.

Cuthbert—A beautiful light red berry, large size; quality excellent.

Columbian—Vigorous upright grower, unlike other red varieties, it does not sprout up from the roots. It has same general character as Shaffer Colossal, but a decided improvement; berries large; dark purple; one of the best to can.

Louden—Very much like Cuthbert; originated in Wisconsin; where it is said to be very hardy; berry large, bright red; good quality; cane vigorous and almost thornless.

Cardinal—A new red raspberry from the originator of the Kansas. A most remarkably vigorous grower, leaves remaining on until late in the winter. Propagated from tips and does not sprout. Said to be the most hardy and productive red raspberry grown, being large, very dark red. If you desire a hardy raspberry, don't fail to try the Cardinal. Quality excellent.

We Pay the Dreaded Freight Charges on Orders of \$10.00 and up.

Haymaker—A new berry that is highly recommended by all who have fruited it for a number of years. We have not fruited the Haymaker, but offer it with full confidence from the reports received from those who have grown it several years. A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian, large and firm, does not crumble; quality good, very hardy and productive.

BLACK.

Kansas—Outranks all others, either for family or market, as a second early berry. **Succeeds everywhere.** Strong, vigorous grower; perfectly hardy; berry large, jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality. We have fruited it for five years and highly recommend it. About as large as Gregg and ripens just after Palmer.

Cumberland—After testing this berry another year we pronounce it one of the best, if not the best, all around black raspberry grown. Berry large, jet black, fine quality; medium early, vigorous grower and very hardy. We can recommend the Cumberland.

Palmer—Has become the standard early black cap and one of the most desirable before the public. Large for an early berry; coal black. Crop ripens quick. Plant is a strong, upright grower and **Iron Clad in Hardiness.** Ripens a few days before the Souhegan.

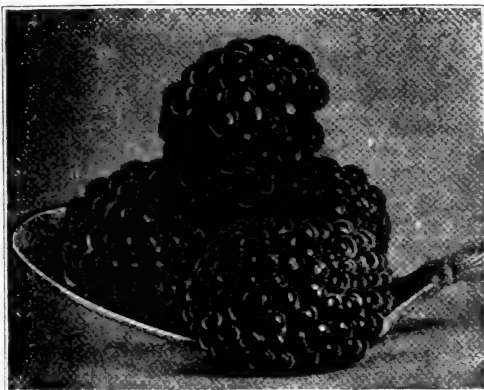
Nemaha—This we consider the **Best Late Raspberry** for general planting. Berry is identical with the Gregg and ripens the same time. It is more upright, vigorous grower, and hardier. Should be planted by every one desiring a late berry. Originated in Nemaha County.

Gregg—The leading late black cap. Probably planted more than any other variety in the west. Large, black with heavy blue bloom; very productive; not quite so hardy as Nemaha.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Palmer, Kansas, Nemaha, Gregg	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00
Cumberland, each 7c .....	.40	3.00	25.00
Cuthbert, Turner .....	.25	1.25	10.00
Columbian, Loudon .....	.30	1.75	15.00
Cardinal, Haymaker, each 10c .....	.50	4.00	

25 of a kind at 100 rates; less than 25 of a kind at ten rates.

Specimen plants, 1c each higher.



CUMBERLAND.

GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry likes a rich, cool, moist soil. Plant in partial shade, or at least where plants will be shaded part of the day. Along the north side of a picket fence is an admirable place. Mulch heavy with coal ashes or coarse manure. Set 5 feet each way. They should be pruned every year by cutting out the old wood; keep them thinned out so air can pass through freely. Before planting, cut tops back almost to the crown. Two or three forks full of good stable manure around each bush every fall is quite desirable.

Downing—An American sort. Fruit twice as large as Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family or market.

Houghton—A vigorous American sort; very productive and free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender and good. An old standby.

Industry—Large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Has been an entire failure with us.

Pearl—One of the most prolific, growing more in favor every year. Has been grown all over the United States and reports are unanimous in its favor. A wonderful cropper, strong grower and has not been troubled with mildew. Fruit large; green.



PEARL.

Reason Teaches that Trees and Plants Propagated from Selected Scions and Buds are the best

Red Jacket—A prolific and hardy American seedling, with large, smooth fruit of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory beside all the leading varieties, and so far is the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Smith's Improved—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Houghton	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$4.00	\$35.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.08	.60	3.00	25.00
Downing, Pearl, Smith's Improved	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	.10	.80	6.00	50.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.08	.70	4.00	35.00
Red Jacket, Industry	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	.15	1.20	10.00	80.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.12	1.00	8.00	60.00

Specimen plants 2 cents each higher.

CURRENTS

Like the gooseberry, the currant delights in a deep, rich soil and partial shade. Requires same treatment as the gooseberry.

Cherry—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the best for general planting.

Red Dutch—Medium size; large bunches; the old and well-known Currant of the garden; a profitable market variety.

Versailles—Similar to the Cherry; the best and most popular variety; the largest of all except Fay's; berries large, of bright red-crimson; the bushes are hardy and productive.

Victoria—Very late red variety; fruit large, long, very productive and excellent quality.

White Grape—The only white Currant that is really of any account; very large and productive; valuable for home and market use; of excellent quality.

Fay's Prolific—Total failure here.

Lee's Prolific—By far the best black currant.

Wilder (President Wilder)—Bush upright, vigorous; clusters above medium length; berries large to very large, averaging large, bright red, excellent, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and remains bright and firm until very late. Very productive. The most popular new currant.

Red Cross—A strong-growing variety. Cluster long; berry medium to large, bright red; quality good to best. Very productive. One of the best.

Pomona—A new red currant from Indiana; claimed to be more prolific, with fewer seeds and sweeter than the common sorts. Color a beautiful clear, bright red; about the size of Victoria; easily picked and hangs a long time after ripening.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Cherry, Red Dutch, Versailles	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	\$0.80	\$0.10	\$5.00	\$40.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.07	.60	4.00	30.00
White Grape, Fay's Prolific	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	.09	.80	6.00	50.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.08	.70	5.00	40.00
Wilder, Pomona, Red Cross	{ 2 yr. No. 1..	.10	.90	7.00	60.00
	{ 1 yr. No. 1..	.09	.80	6.00	50.00

Specimen plants, add 2 cents per vine.

STRAWBERRIES



Perfect Flower.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms—Strawberries are all perfect or imperfect, or in other words, male and female. Those marked (P) are imperfect and destitute of stamens, and must be planted so that they can be fertilized with perfect-flowering varieties, every third row with a perfect flowering variety; or better still, plant every third plant in the row with a perfect flowering variety.

All perfect blossomed varieties except where noted.



Imperfect Flower.

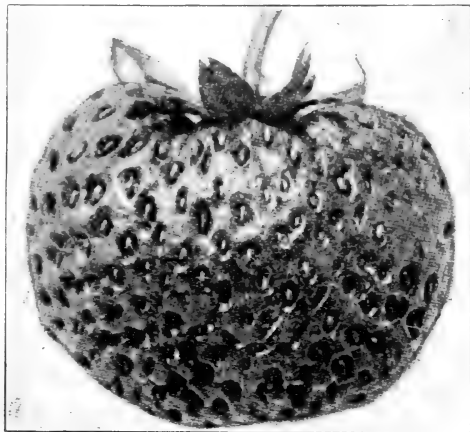
Nothing short of thoroughly prepared soil will do for strawberries. Plant in long rows 14 inches by 3½ feet. Set with a spade, aiming to get the roots down as deep as possible, with top of crown just level with the surface of the ground. Firm the soil well. Dip each bunch of plants as set in a pail of water deep enough to wet all the roots but not the leaves. Cultivate or hoe at once or soon after planting, and continue often enough to keep all weeds down. Train enough runners along each side of the row and allow them to take root until a matted row 12 to 15 inches is formed, then treat all other runners as weeds. Mulching

Keiffer and Garber Pears are a Success in the West.

over the bed is very desirable for the purpose of keeping the ground moist and free from weeds, and the fruit clean. Use just enough light chaff or straw any time after Jan. 1st to barely cover plants. (Strawberry plants are easily smothered out.) Mow the vines as soon as the last picking is made; stir up the mulching and burn as soon as dry. Don't stop until the rows are thoroughly cultivated. In a few days the new leaves will appear and it will look like a new field. Strawberry plants can be planted every month in the year when the ground is not frozen, but best and surest results are obtained only by early spring planting.

Bisel—A seedling of the old favorite Wilson. After fruiting this berry three years we are more than pleased, and **recommend it without any hesitation.** Commences to bear early and holds out almost to the last. Berries large, roundish, deep glossy red, excellent in quality, remarkably firm, splendid shipper and keeper. It roots very deep and **withstands drouth well.** One of the best plant-makers. Imperfect blossoms.

Splendid—This is another variety we have fruited several years that **we have no fears about recommending.** Plant a vigorous grower. Perfect blossoms. Berries are borne in



SPLENDID.

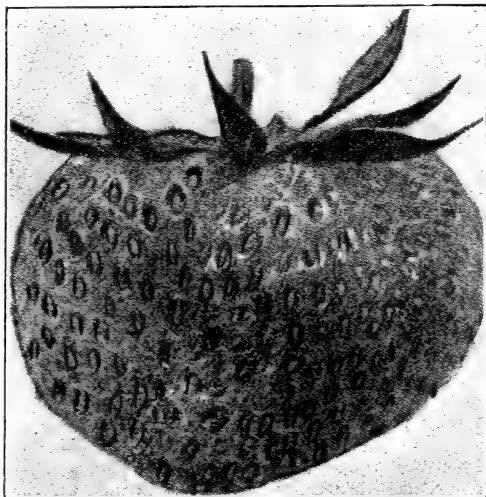
Tennessee Prolific—A perfect bloomer that has had nothing but praise on all sides. Large and productive. Bright red color; a good shipper; medium early. A strong staminate for fertilizing. The plant is a good healthy grower. One of the best.

Excelsior—Fully one week earlier than Beder Wood; an excellent grower, making large, stocky plants. Berry dark red, good size, sour, one of the best shippers, coming in the market ahead of all others.

Glen Mary—Another new and popular berry that is winning its way. Berry large, irregular, flavor good. Has not been as productive with us as Splendid or Brandywine.

Gandy—An old, well tried late berry. Fruit large, handsome and uniform; good shipper and looks well on the market. Has been a shy bearer with us. Many other berry growers speak very highly of it.

Brandywine—We regard this as unquestionably the **Best All Round Late Berry** for general purposes. No one need hesitate to plant it extensively. Very large in size; color and quality **all that could be desired; firm; good shipper.** Plant is fine, large healthy grower; does well everywhere.



BRANDYWINE.

Rough Rider—A new berry which has not been thoroughly tested except in the East, where it is highly recommended. One of the last, large, bright red, strong grower, but makes few plants; firm, even shape, and good quality. Perfect. 30c per 10; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Our strawberry plants run 40 to 50 pounds to the 1000; cheap plants 15 to 20 pounds. See the difference.

If we please you, Tell Others; if not, Tell Us.

Senator Dunlap—A new and exceedingly valuable berry, vigorous grower, almost drouth proof, healthy and very productive; fruit is of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red all the way through; firm and excellent in quality; ripens early and continues almost throughout the berry season. **Give this berry a trial; you will like it.** Perfect; 40c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Prices except where noted: 20 cents per 10 by mail; 60 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1000; add 25c per 100 if by mail.

Strawberries are tied in bunches of 25; we do not break them only at 10 rate.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

Catalpa—Speciosa. A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringaefolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. Especially for Western planters.

Catalpa, Tea's Japan Hybrid—Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; a tree in bloom not only produces a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climate.

Chestnut—American Sweet—The chestnut does quite well along the Missouri River and as far west as 100 miles. Many trees at Brownville, Neb., are 12 to 16 inches in diameter and bearing large quantities of nuts that readily sell for big prices. Chestnuts should be more largely planted along the driveways, and as ornamental and shade trees. They will commence to bear from 4 to 6 years.

Hackberry—One of the finest if not the best shade, street or park tree; rapid grower; does not break or split, forms a broad head, similar to White Elm.

Mountain Ash—Oak-Leaved—One of the finest lawn trees, dense and regular head, with finely cut foliage, bright green above and downy beneath. It bears numerous clusters of bright red berries from mid-summer until frost. 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

Maple—Weir's Cut-Leaved—A variety of the silver-leaved and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with dissected foliage. Ranks among the most attractive lawn or street trees. Improves with age; 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Mulberry—Tea's Weeping—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect shaped umbrella head with long slender willowy branches, drooping to the ground; withstands extreme heat and cold. No yard should be without it. 2 year head, 6 feet, \$1.25 each.

Sycamore—A vigorous upright grower; large heart-shaped leaves, light colored bark; valuable street trees.

Price except where noted.

	Each	100	1000
Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa, Elm, Lombardy Poplar, Maple, Sycamore	8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
	7 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.00
	6 to 7 feet.....	.20	1.50
	5 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.25
	4 to 5 feet.....	.10	1.00
Hackberry	5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00
	4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.60
Linden, American	8 to 10 feet.....	.40	3.50
	6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.00
Russian Olive	3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00
Chestnut, American	8 to 10 feet.....	.40	3.50
	6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.50
	2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.50

Specimen trees 5 cents each higher.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

	100	1000		100	1000
Ash, Elm	8 to 12 in... \$0.40	\$3.50	Rus. Mulberry {	12 to 18 in..	.60
" "	6 to 8 in... .30	2.50		8 to 12 in..	.40
Black Locust	3 to 4 ft... 1.00	8.00	Catalpa, {	4 to 8 in..	.25
" "	2 to 3 ft... .70	6.00		18 to 24 in..	.40
" "	8 to 12 in... .50	3.00	Sycamore, {	12 to 18 in..	.30
" "	4 to 8 in... .30	2.00	Cottonwood {	8 to 12 in..	.25
			Willow {		1.75

We pack Well so every Tree and Plant Will Grow. It Spells Success With Us.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Continued.

		100	1000			100	1000
Maple	.....18 to 24 in...	\$0.60	\$4.00	Hackberry	18 to 24 in...	1.00	7.00
"	.....12 to 18 in...	.50	3.50	Black Walnut	12 to 18 in...	.80	6.00
"	.....8 to 12 in...	.40	3.00	Butter Nut	8 to 12 in...	.60	5.00
Honey Locust	... 6 to 12 in...	.50	4.00	Chestnut, Am. ...	6 to 10 in...	2.50	20.00
"	... 4 to 6 in...	.30	2.50	Osage Hedge No. 1.....		.25	2.00
				Osage Hedge No. 2 .....		.20	1.50

Sizes 6 to 8 in. and smaller by mail at 100 rate. We pay freight on Seedlings at 1000 rate.

EVERGREENS.

We pay particular attention to the cultivation of evergreens, and grow them in large quantities, exercising great care to have them frequently root pruned to insure abundance of fibrous roots. Our trees are taken fresh from the nursery row and packed at once with plenty of damp moss, so that they can be shipped with safety. Such trees as we send out can be planted as successfully as apple trees, if properly handled. The roots should not be allowed to become dry and should never be exposed to the sun or wind. (This kills more evergreens than any other cause.) Plant early in the spring. The popular idea of June planting is false. If planted in the lawn or uncultivated soil, dig hole not less than two and one-half feet across and deep enough to set tree in up to the first set of branches. Tramp soil very firm and mulch heavy with coarse manure.



WHITE SPRUCE.

Blue Spruce—Of pyramidal form and compact growth, somewhat similar to White Spruce, but with foliage of a rich steel blue color. The most beautiful, choice and elegant of all Evergreens; must be seen to be appreciated. Select color, nicely formed trees: 18 inch, extra select colors, \$1.00; 24 inch, extra select colors, \$1.50; 18 inch, not selected, 50c; 24 inch, not selected, 75 cents.

Spruce—Norway—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so.

White Spruce—Compact, pyramidal form; elegant silvery foliage; similar but more beautiful than Norway Spruce. One of the best for general planting; 18 inch, each 40c; 24 inch, 50c.

Concolor Fir—A distinct new Rocky Mountain species. If you desire a fine specimen tree for the lawn; you can find none better except the Blue Spruce, and it is almost as handsome as this noble evergreen; good grower, easy to transplant; foliage is a beautiful silvery blue coat. 18 to 24 inch, 50c.

Austrian Pine—A strong hardy grower, fine for single specimen trees for back lawn; close, compact habit; does not become shaggy with age as Scotch Pine. Good for wind breaks.

Pyramidalis Arbor Vitae—The most beautiful of all Arbor Vitae. Perfectly hardy; transplants easily, keeps its color well in winter; grows in a perfect compact column; makes an elegant lawn or cemetery tree. 18 to 24 inches, each 50c.

Siberian Arbor Vitae—An elegant variety, similar to the American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact; globular shaped. 1½ feet, each 50 cents.



BLUE SPRUCE.

Give Us a Trial Order, Even if it is Small.

White Pine—A very strong growing tree, with light, delicate, soft silvery green foliage. One of the best for extensive planting for wind breaks.

Scotch Pine—One of the most rapid growers while young, and will make the best wind break in the least time of any. Plant two rows 10x20 feet.

Red Cedar—Makes one of the most durable and elegant ornamental hedges; easy to transplant; can be sheared to any height. Also good for windbreaks. Plant 18 to 24 inches for hedge and 10 to 16 feet for windbreaks. (Break joints.)

Except Where Noted.

		Each	10	100
Red Cedar	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
	8 to 12 in.....	.20	1.80	16.00
	4 to 5 in. Seedlings..		.30	2.50
Norway Spruce	2 to 3 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
	18 to 24 in.....	.30	2.50	20.00
	12 to 18 in.....	.25	2.00	18.00
Arbor Vitae, American Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine,	18 to 24 in.....	.35	3.50	30.00
	12 to 18 in.....	.25	2.00	18.00
	8 to 12 in.....	.20	1.50	12.00

NOTE—Remember, in considering the price of our evergreens, that we grow them a good distance apart in order to form a strong, stocky, perfect specimen, and that the boxing and packing is expensive on this class of stock.

HARDY SHRUBS

OUR COLLECTION OF SHRUBS COVERS ALL OF THE MOST DESIRED HARDY, GOOD BLOOMING VARIETIES. THEY ARE LARGE, WELL ROOTED, STOCKY PLANTS.

Altheas—Varieties: Double Red, White, Purple and Variegated. A very effective and hardy, showy shrub, with large double flowers. Hardy if a little hay or other material is wrapped around them.

Almond—Double Flowering—A desirable class of early flowering shrubs. Double White and Double Rose.

Cydonia Japonica—Japan Quince—Sometimes classed as *Pyrus Japonica*. In early spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers.

LILAC.

Purple—The well-known variety; one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple.

White—Like the above, except in color.

Persian—A medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

Hydrangea Paniculata—This is the finest hardy shrub in cultivation. They succeed everywhere and Bloom the first year planted out. The flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles in the greatest profusion, are white when they are first open, but gradually change to rose color, and remain in good condition for several weeks. Many of the panicles are a foot long and nearly as broad at the base.

PHILADELPHUS.

A class of shrubs usually known as Mock Orange. They are very handsome and indis-

Sarpie Co., Neb., 4-28-02.

The nursery stock received from you is all satisfactory

FOX BROS.

Lancaster Co., Neb., 4-3-02.

Your shipment of trees in splendid condition and we are more than pleased with them. Our neighbors have seen them and wish me to send in some orders for them, which I enclose. Thanks for sending me the flowers.

MRS. LURA A. BALLARD.

Every Tree and Plant Bought of TITUS is Guaranteed to be True to Name.

pensible; hardy and sure to be loaded every year with pure waxy white flowers that are very fragrant. The following bloom in succession:

Mock Orange—One of the best, very fragrant; flowers early in May.

Lemoinei—Rather dwarfish, very shapely bush, flowers creamy white. **One that you should not be without.**

Coronarius—A medium sized shrub blooming just after Mock Orange.

Grandiflora—A large growing shrub; flowers larger than other varieties and blooms a month later.

Dwarf Double Flowering—A very dwarfish bush, bearing double white flowers.

Purple Fringe—(Smoke Tree)—Has very curious blossoms which appear in June and remain on until frost; resembles mist. Large shrub of low growth and round form. Admired by all.

Snowball—Well known.

Russian Olive—An extremely hardy tree, with silver foliage, and the most delightfully fragrant when in bloom of anything we have a knowledge of. A small sprig taken into the house will perfume it throughout; tree attains only medium size.

Purple Barberry—Leaves are dark purple; beautiful in contrast when planted in groups with other shrubs. Also makes very neat hedges that can be sheared to any desired height. We have small sized plants for this purpose. See prices.

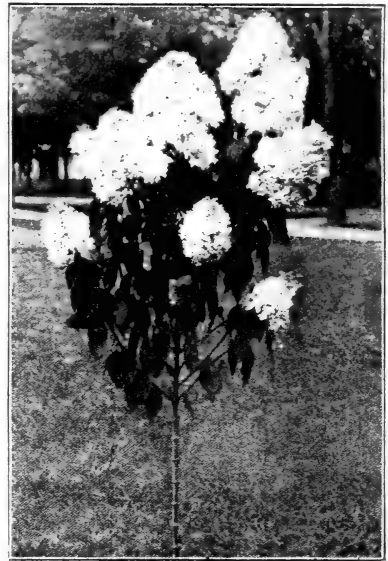
Tamarix—Shrubs of strong but slender upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some shade of pink.

Weigala—A valuable shrub of erect habit while young, but spreading as they acquire age, giving it a very beautiful appearance when loaded with bloom. A good bloomer, usually hardy, but safest to wrap them with hay or burlap.

SPIREA.

Graceful shrubs, everyone should plant. They are of the easiest culture, and very desirable in collections, for they embrace such a range of foliage, color of flower and habit of growth. Hardy as an Oak.

Anthony Waterer—In our estimation one of the best flowering hardy plants. Makes a dwarf bush 15 to 18 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. Grand for border to taller growing shrubs. single specimen plants for the lawn or for winter and spring blooming in pots. 15c each. Extra strong plants.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA.

Billardii—Bears pretty spikes of pink flowers nearly all summer. Strong-growing. 35c.

Bridal Wreath—Carries its clear white, double flowers in thick wreaths along leafless wand-like branches, giving a solid white effect in May. The small glossy leaves appear later and color to rich red in fall. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds.

Opulifolia—Wine Bark—Strong in growth and large in leaf; flower heads flat, white, immense bloomer, early in June.

Opulifolia—Nine Bark—Strong in growth that it has bright yellow foliage that is exceedingly pretty. Makes a very fine contrast planted with other shrubs.

Van Houttei—A very beautiful shrub of rich, delicate green foliage. When in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along a graceful drooping stem one to two feet in length. Easy to grow; perfectly hardy; never fails to bloom.

	Each	10	100
2 year No. 1 heavy, well rooted blooming size.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
2 year No. 2 nice, well rooted blooming size.....	.20	1.50	14.00

Specimen plants 35 cents each.

HARDY BULBS AND PERRENIALS

Golden Glow—A glorious new hardy plant that should be in every garden. Flowers early in the season and continuous until late in the fall. Flowers double, of a deep golden-yellow, and borne on long stems; very desirable for cutting. Equal to the Chrysanthemum.

Gladiolus—One of the most desirable flowering bulbs of easy culture, great beauty and

A Dollar Paid for Good Trees is Well Invested. Poor Trees are Dear at any Price.

variety of color. Nothing better for vases. Blooms lasting a week. Choice mixed, large bulbs. 5c each; 40c per 10; \$3.10 per 100; second size, 3c each; 25c doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Flava (Yellow Day Lily)—A most useful and desirable herbaceous plant, producing its large fragrant yellow flowers during July and August in the greatest profusion; the plants grow about 3 feet high.

Kwanso (Dougle Orange Lily)—A double-flowering form of the Orange Lily, and a most desirable herbaceous plant, that deserves being planted very largely; large orange-colored flowers shaded copper; blooms during July and August.

Middendorffii (Lenon Lily)—A handsome, deep, golden-yellow variety, growing 1½ to 2 feet high; June and July.



PHLOX.

The Irises—We especially wish to call attention to the value of the Iris for groups, for planting in masses on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild or uncultivated places. Where planted in masses they produce a display of large, bright flowers, not equaled by anything else in their season. The most effective way to plant a mass is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and showy.

Japanese Bellflower—(Platycodon G)—One of the best perennial plants. It forms dense clumps, which are almost constantly covered with a mass of blue and white bell-shaped flowers.

Phlox Perennial—Few flowers in the open border equal the Perennial Phlox. Bloom in large panicles and more showy than the Hydrangea. Very highly available for decorative bouquets in filling large vases. Our collection embraces all shades and colors from purest white to deep red.

Paeonies—It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the roses in color and perfection of bloom, should be so neglected. A flower without a fault. Succeeds everywhere and without care, free from diseases and insects. When once planted all is done. Our collection of Paeontes embraces many choice sorts. Double

Rose, Red, White, Pink and White, White with yellow centers, strong roots; 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; \$20.00 per 100.

Yucca—A very beautiful tropical-looking evergreen plant. Very effective, and handsome effects are produced by planting in groups on the lawn or borders. Hardy as an oak; flowers on stems 3 to 6 feet in height, surmounted with 50 to 100 beautiful cream-white bell-shaped flowers, during early summer. Note our low price. 15c ea.; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Price except where noted: Blooming size 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Specimen Plants, 25 cents.

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis—Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—A beautiful hardy climbing plant of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know of for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with over-lapping leaves, which form a mass of foliage; fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn; hardy.

Strong plants, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Wistaria—Chinese—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, when well established growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall. Price, 2-year plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLES.

Hallana—Flowers pure white, turning to yellow; fragrant; flowers freely.

Monthly—Fragrant. One of the best. Flowers fragrant; red outside, buff within.

Scarlet Trumpet—A very desirable variety. Produces scarlet trumpet flowers all summer.

Yellow Trumpet—Same as above, with yellow flowers.

Large 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; medium 20c, \$1.50 per 10.

CLEMATIS VINES.

Jackmannii—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Large heavy plants 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Every Tree and Plant bought of TITUS is Guaranteed to be True to Name.

Paniculata—We consider this the Queen of all Clematis. A wonderfully hardy, vigorous grower, handsome foliage and produces in late summer dense sheets of small white starred shaped flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Plant a few of these beautiful climbers. Large heavy plants, 40c; \$3.00 per 10; blooming size, 30c; \$2.50 per 10.

Madame Edouard Andre (The Red Clernatis)—An entirely distinct and most novel variety, and the nearest approach to a bright red ever sent out. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, being a hybrid of the popular Jackmannii, which it resembles in freedom of bloom, strong, vigorous growth and shape and size of flower. Same as Jackmannii.

Henryi—The best and most popular of all the white varieties. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy; a perpetual bloomer. Price, strong field grown, 75 cents each. Same as Jackmannii.

Specimen Vines, 10 cents each higher.

USEFUL PLANTS AND ROOTS

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the spring.

When once set it is good for 15 or 20 years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots, set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter, color deep green, and crown very close. Two year plants, 10 to 20 cents, 100 for \$1.00; \$5 per 1000.

Rhubarb Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, tender and very large; known as the sweetest of Pie-Plant. Rapid-growing; very juicy and rich-flavored. 10c each; 50c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Horse Radish—Sets, 10 for 20c; 100 for 80c; \$4.00 per 1000.

ROSES

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL.

American Beauty—The queen of all roses. Color deep rose. Needs protection here and farther north, but if killed will sprout up and bloom well the same season. Continuous bloomer.

Mad. Gabriel Luizel—Pink; very large and fragrant; a san exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list. It has led all other roses in England for five years, and when better known will be a leading variety in this country.

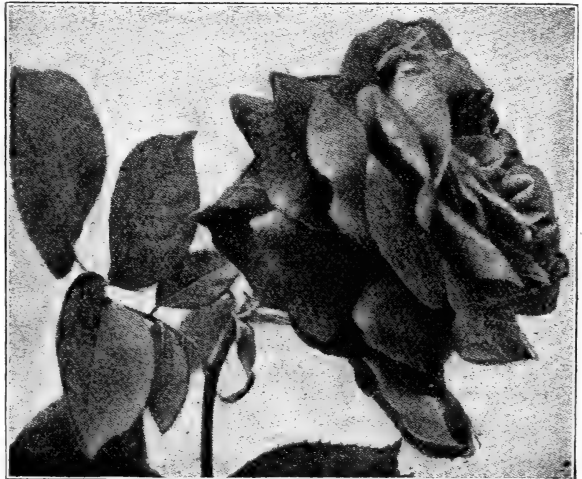
Madame Masson—An excellent hybrid perpetual, noted for its constant and profuse bloom. The flowers are large, color a clear, bright rose, highly perfumed. One of the best for planting. This rose is a very superb variety and should be more generally known. You should try this variety.

Anne de Diesbach—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

General Washington—One of the freest blooming roses of this class. The flower is perfectly double, of a beautiful soft scarlet shade, sometimes shading to glowing crimson. Blooms all summer or until frost. This grand rose should be in every collection.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Reason Teaches that Trees and Plants Propagated from Selected Scions and Buds are the Best.

Coquette des Alpes—A finely formed, pure white Rose, with beautiful bell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. The flowers are of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish; sometimes they are tinted with flesh color in the bud. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids.



GEN. WASHINGTON.

Persian Yellow—Perfectly hardy; flowers double and full; deep golden; blooms freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown, and not supplanted as yet by any of the modern introductions. Strong plants.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—No rose introduced in our recollection equals Crimson Rambler as a hardy garden rose. It begins to flower about the middle of June, and remains in flower longer than any other hardy outdoor rose. It blooms in large clusters, with from 50 to 100 flowers in a cluster, covering the vine its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful and perfectly shaped miniature crimson blossoms. Any description would fail to give an adequate idea of its beauty; the brilliancy of the flowers and the great masses in which they grow, making it particularly striking. It is even better than it was supposed to be when it was introduced. Crimson Rambler is perfectly hardy, and is also a strong, robust grower, making it suitable for all purposes where a rose can be grown. While it is a very valuable climber, it can also be grown in bush form, and at the time it is in flower, nothing in that particular color equals it in any way.

White Rambler—The flowers are of the purest snow-white, and, on this account, this variety will make a charming addition to this beautiful class of roses. It blooms in great clusters, completely covering the plant, as the Crimson Rambler does. The flowers remain on the plant a long time—from three to five weeks.

Pink Rambler—Similar to Yellow Rambler in nearly all respects, except color, being fully equal to that variety in hardiness, vigor, size of flowers, and profusion of bloom. The color is beautiful—rosy-red or deep-pink.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers are borne in immense clusters; trusses handsome, pyramidal shape. Not quite so strong grower as the crimson variety.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, becoming nearly white. One of the best climbers.

Ulrich Brunner—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. A very prolific bloomer and the blooms are of excellent form and size. This is one of our favorites. Try it and it will be one of yours.

Gen Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and effective; fragrant.

Coquette Des Blanches—A finely formed pure white Rose. Occasionally showing white flesh when first opening. Beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Almost as free a bloomer as the Teas. Very suitable for cemetery planting and for hedges, as it makes a beautiful blush.

Mad. Plantier—Excellent for cemetery or general garden planting. A perfect hardy, double white rose; a complete mass of bloom during the month of June. The plant is perfection in form, making a close, compact bush.



COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.

We Pay the Dreaded Freight Charges on Orders of \$10.00 and Up.

We prepay the freight only on orders amounting to \$10 or more east of Denver and as far east as Buffalo, N. Y. On orders of \$15, anywhere in the United States, providing in each case one-fourth of the amount accompanies the order. If so desired, we book all orders if one-fourth of amount of order is mailed with order, balance to be paid before shipment or to be collected by R. R. agent on delivery.

TITUS ORDER SHEET

IF YOU CAN NOT use an order of \$10.00, interest your neighbors to order with you and secure low rate for **larger quantities**. We will also add a nice lot of extra trees and plants for your trouble.

If you need more order blanks, will gladly furnish and mail them to you.

Your name

Write Plainly.

P. O. State.....

County Amount of Order \$.....

Amount Enclosed:

Ship by P. O. Order \$.....

Say whether by Freight, Express or Mail

Express Order \$.....

Name of Freight or	Draft	\$.....
--------------------	-------	---------

Express office	Balance due	\$.....
----------------------	-------------	---------

Ship about

WE PAY POSTAGE on mailing size plants only at single or 10 rate, unless otherwise noted, so far as we are able to furnish mailing size.

We furnish 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100, 300 at 1000 rate.

Please Don't send us an order for less than \$1 by express or freight and 50 cents by mail. We would like to accommodate you, but it costs us too much to pack smaller orders.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

In what paper did you see our adv. _____

Prairie Queen—Very popular old variety; bright rosy red; large, compact flowers. Always admired.

JAPAN ROSES.

Rugosa alba—Single, pure white flowers of five petals, highly scented; they are of thick, glossy substance, and quite suggestive of magnolia blossoms. A splendid shrub. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Rugosa rubra—Flowers single; of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich, rosy red color, that are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

MOSS ROSES.

Salet—Light rose color, large and full; very pretty in bud. A fine fall bloomer. Only semi-moss.

Henry Martin—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers; full and sweet, and finely mossed.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Crimsoned Globe—Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed.

Price Except Where Noted:

2 year, No. 1 large blooming size.....Each 30 cents \$2.50 per 10 \$20.00 per 100
Specimen plants 5 cents each extra.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

This is to certify that on the 12th day of September, 1902, I examined personally the stock and premises of the Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Nebraska, and found no San Jose Scale nor indication that it has ever been present in the nurseries or its vicinity, and the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests. This certificate is good for one years from date.

LAWRENCE BRUNER,

State Entomologist.

Sept. 12, 1902.

TESTIMONIALS

Gibson Co., Ind., 3-6-02.

Inclosed find an order for myself and neighbor. Mr. — bought an order of 50 apple trees of an agent last year, paying as much for them as I did for my whole orchard. After seeing my trees he said he was going home and pull them all up.

WM. E. HEARST.

Rock Island Co., Ill., 10-24-02.

Got my trees last Saturday. I am well pleased with them. They came through in good shape. If I have an occasion to I will recommend your firm as gentlemen to do business with. Wishing you success I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. HAYS.

Atchison Co., Mo., 9-11-02.

I feel so highly pleased with the trees I bought of you seven years ago that I must write and tell you. Out of 321 trees I only lost 7, and so far every tree has **proven true to name**. They made a fine growth from the start and are now large trees. Some of the **apple bore four bushels this year**. The cherries bore the second year and have not failed since. I send you some names of my neighbors that are so well pleased with my trees that they want your catalogue.

ELMER McGEE.

Nemaha Co., Neb., 5-26-02.

Never lost a peach of the 1000 bought of you and only five cherry trees. Will want 500 peach and 500 grapes next spring. I never saw anything with so many roots as those grapes. Every one of them grew. An agent of — was here trying to sell me Bokara peaches at 50 cents each. Said you did not have them. Told him that I would see you about it first.

FRED HOOVER.

The Best is the Cheapest

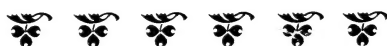
Plant

Virginia

Beauty Apple

Tecumseh Plum

Russell Peach



Quality is The Only True Test of Price